SUNDAY SERMON

A Scholarly Discourse By Rev I W Henderson.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church on the theme, "Christian Character," the Rev. I. W. Henderson, pastor, took as his text I Peter 2:9: "That ye may show forth the excellencies of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvellous light."

He said:

Character is determined in the terms of an exercised moral and spiritual consciousness. The standard of highest is conformity to the best moral and spiritual consciousness that is within us. It is both the consummation and the limitation of the will of man. It is not only a matter of the outward life but it is also the indication and the manifestation of an inward grace. Character in the sum of man's characteristics of soul and social life.

Better is it in the last analysis more of recount than the outward act. Perhaps a fourth of the life is in the hands.

Intentions must be counted. Desires are a great factor in life. But with all these in the tally, you are what you are. Your habitual desires are the things that count for richtousness and the man of years is the man of the world.

Christian character is the need of the world. The hope of us all. To the man who are Christ's is given the leadership of the world. Let the salt retain its savor and all the leaven in its uplifting power. It is not in Christ's let us show forth His holiness and righteousness in the shine of a good life before the open eyes of men. Character is not merely honesty, it is more. It is not only outward purity but also inward cleanliness of heart. It means also the duty to walk just within the statutes of the penal code and the beyond the clanging iron of a prison door, but rather to love righteousness and to practice uprightness because they are right. Character is virtue, honor, integrity, godliness. It is deserved reputation and the glory of a well-spent life. It is a mark and the victory of moral worth. More to be desired is it than great riches and its ripe, rich, satisfying fruitage is peace and quietude of heart.

Christian character is conformity to the character of Christ. It is to be bear the express image of the saving Son of God in the inner man and through all the problems of the social life. It is the Spirit born in the impress of the divine will of our common Father, as the faithful friend of men showed forth the mind and the manner of our God, so must we as true men and women, disciples of our Lord, be sealed with the evidence of divine guidance.

The highest character of this life and for the supreme them, hope of that which finds in Jesus Christ the ideal and harmonious worship of the will of man with the divine. Character, as we Christians view it, is concerned not only with the Christian's conduct not only with his doings in the field of human action; but also with his trueness to his personality and to his God. Christian character includes, for it can never exclude, a due and a willing regard for the duty obligation toward his Maker. It affirms the basic necessity for absolute and unswerving loyalty to self. It insists and asserts that motive or manner, the manner, while demanding that all social requirements be met squarely, honorably, manfully and in the fear of God.

The character of Christ is positive, Christ is remarkable not for the things that He refrained from doing but rather is He ideal in the sets of nobleness, virtue, good-heartedness which He did. His was no puny soul. Obeying the words that came out of Sinai's mighty glory, He went beyond them. Keeping well within the requirements of Pharisaic legalism, He perfect on and on and up, above and beyond and ahead of all the self-complacency and moral blindness of the ecclesiastics, and did things positive and powerful for men and for God. Feeling within His heart the call of immortal duty the Christ exemplified in His own life those qualities of character which have for all time secured Him in His proud place as the ideal man and moved to a multitude in the midst of sinning world His Godhood and His grace divine.

To you and to me the call comes down the centuries bidding us "to show forth the excellencies of Him who hath called us out of darkness into His marvellous light." Having accepted the Christ and been sealed with His love, we must bear in mind lives the express image—that is to say the signet stamp, that is to say the character—of the Son of God.

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"What an antiseptic," says Uncle, "is a new life." What possibilities indeed for good and for evil and for God are ever within its power. But it must be handfully, prayerfully pure, with the richness of holiness all about it ere it can receive the most and reap a heavy harvest unto God.

Righteousness is rectitude. That is to say, erectness. Righteousness is uprightness. Uprightness is straightness, moral rectilineamess. Righteousness means not only to pay your debts promptly, to keep well within the limits of the law, not only to respect the rights of others and the mandates of society through fear of the consequences of sin, but rather to seek to do good because it ennobles to think of the needs of others because they are our brothers in Christ. Righteousness is uprightness in the home, in the church, in business, in politics, secretly, socially, in sunshine and in shadows, everywhere and at all times.

Righteousness is virtue. To be virtuous is to be a full fledged man. Virtue is vigorous with virility. Etymologically it is sprung from the loins of Latin manhood. Virtue is goodness which has stood the strain, which has weathered the trials of temptation, which has fought a manly fight, and won out. It is the glory of a good man's life. Virtue has grit. It is no weakness to be pure. True men do honor to a blameless name and only a fool will laugh at nobleness of heart.

Righteousness is justice. Legality and justice are not coterminous. Justice is the ideality of law. Justice co-ordinates the right. The law often hardly approximates it. Justice enquires not what are my rights but what are my duties. It does not just sympathizes with the longings and the needs of men and meanings their aims. The "legal" man may fulfil the fact that God exists and right should reign that law may be evaded.

In the perpetual Wisdom of Solomon we find these words: "Honorable old age is not that which standeth long nor that whose number is measured by number of years, but wisdom is the gray hair unto men and an unspotted life is ripe old age." Here again is condensed, these are the things that count for richteousness and the man of years is the man of the world.

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EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26.

A Christian's Friendships.—John 15. 9-15.

Daily Readings.

How to win the highest friendship. James 2. 21-23.

Friendship used for salvation. Acts 10. 24.

The best part of friendship. Luke 10. 38-42.

Love the bond of perfectness. Col. 3. 14.

The value of friendship and how to maintain it. Prov. 18. 24.

Friendship must sometimes cause pain. Prov. 27. 6.

Todd: A Christian's Friendships. John 15. 15.

Friendship is one of life's richest assets. The quality of our friends is of infinite importance to us because they help to make or to mar us.

"The highest friendship" referred to in the text is characterized by mutual confidence. It is mockery to call me his friend when he withholding Him in matters of moment.

13. "This gospel shall be preached." Another reason for the abundance of the presicence of Christ. God has not slipped matters, but the work is continued as firm and regular as the sedimentary material. Mother Nature almost as much an object of care as Jesus Himself.

7. "A woman." John tells us that this woman was Mary. "Alabaster box." The ointment was in an alabaster bottle, or flask, which was made of long. The price of fifty denarii—or about $15—was given for us to be counted and recorded among the lords of God." So it was with Abraham; and that high divinity was given him because he believed God." We can come into the friend-relationship with God only by taking Him at his word. Proceeding, we find that a true friendship will manifest itself in sacrifice and in the period of affection, as Cornelius illustrated when he "called together his kinsmen and near friends" to hear the great, good word Peter had to say. This is one of the fundamental laws of friendship. Friendship divides the gold mine, and shares the crust. We have a daily reading title. The best part of friendship." What is it? Mary chose that good part, receiving it at the hands of her friend Jesus. He gives royally to his friends. Better than any gift of money we might be in the treasuries of heaven. Character is good. Christian character is glorious. To "show forth the excellencies of Jesus is the business of His church.

The Soul's Growth.

Temptations do not decrease, but rather increase with the growth of the soul. The little man fighting his little battles wishes that he were a great man so that the more easily he might overcome them; but when he becomes great himself he sees that there circle the bigger attended with make the petty battles of the lower level seem insignificant.

Many seem to think that temptation lays its hands only upon the weak spirits. But think a minute. Here is a lawyer who has little ability, salaries, and a clerk, and gets on the off side of a jury, and is notoriously incompetent to plot a case or plead it. Does that man know what it means to have a confessed criminal offer him a hundred thousand dollars to get him clear? Does he know what it is to have a confessed criminal offer him a thousand thousand dollars to get him clear? Does he know what it is to be met squarely, honorably, manfully and in the fear of God.

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

OCTOBER TWENTY-EIGHTH.

Livingstone, and Missions to Africa, in the Dark Continent and in America.—Ps. 68:28-35.

Kings indeed did honor to the great missionary, and it was because he set up the temple of God in a new place.

Livingstone gave himself so freely for Africa because he believed in the inherent royalty of manhood, whatever the color or condition of the man.

Africa is now stretching out her hands to God,—and to us, who can bring God to her.

Missionary lives seem superhuman in their labors and results; that is because we are so commonplace in their estimate.

The Life of Livingstone.

David Livingstone was born in Blantyre, Scotland, March 19, 1813. By the age of nineteen he had decided to be a medical missionary,—a calling for which he obtained a most practical training. He reached South Africa in 1841, and began work with the great missionary, Robert Moffat, whose noble daughter Mary he married.

Livingstone's great work was heroic exploration. He opened up the Zambesi country from sea to sea, and the region around the great African lakes, many of which he discovered. He carried on his explorations one day in order to frame a path for future missionary work.

In 1857 he visited England, and then buried himself in the heart of the Dark Continent, and was lost to missionary having passed away in the act of prayer.

AN AMUSING EXPERIMENT.

A simple kaleidoscope may be made by any boy or girl by taking a straight brass chimney—an ordinary one is best—and painting the outside of it black. If you make a pinhole in a piece of paper and hold it at one end and look at it through the other it will appear as a number of circles of light. Fix a ground-glass surface that reflects and causes this. If one fastens over pieces of glass at one end of the chimney, placing between them beads and bright colored bits of glass so that they may move as you turn the chimney you will have as good a kaleidoscope as you would care to buy.

Press Agents of the Trusts.

An important and interesting article in the American Magazine, written by Sherman Morse, describes a real awakening in Wall Street. It tells how the real estate, stocks and bonds of a whole people were brought authorized and acknowledged press agents. Mr. Morse tells how the change came about, and records the names and training of some of the leading publicity men employed. One of these new press agents, J. L. C. Clarke, representing the Standard Oil Company, is said to receive a salary of $20,000 a year.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 28.

Subject: Jesus Anointed in Bethany, Matt. xxvi. 6-16—Golden Text, Matt. xxvi. 10—Memory Verses, 12, 13—Commentary.

I. Mary anoints Jesus (vs. 6, 7). 6. "In Bethany." Bethany means "House of Dates," or "House of Comfort." This was a village beautifully situated about two miles southeast of Jerusalem on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives. It was often visited by Christ, and it was here that He spent several nights of the memorable passion week. "Simon the leper." This man had evidently been a leper and had probably been cured by Jesus. The will account for his making a feast in honor of Christ. According to a tradition Simon was the father of Lazarus; according to others he was the husband of Martha, or Martha was his widow. John tells us that Martha served and that Lazarus was one of them that sat at the table with Him. This shows that Lazarus' resurrection was no illusion. Martha seems to have had the entire superintending of the feast, while Mary—as was almost as much an object of care as Jesus Himself.

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The Farm

Mistakes.

A real live, up-to-date farmer is by no means mistake-proof, for such men as these are often the victims of unintentional mistakes; but there is one thing about these men and that is they see to it that these mistakes are not repeated.

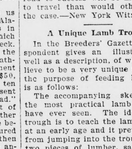
The Object in View.

The ideal that the American farmer should have in view at all times is that of a constant striving to produce better crops and more of them; to produce a little more economically each year and to sell them more advantageously in the different markets which he is in the habit of supplying. Another thing, fully as important, is that he should strive to increase and preserve the fertility of his soil, which, if not done, is like using up the principal of the money which he has in bank. Preserve or make your land better; reduce the cost of producing your crops and sell to a better advantage, if such a thing is possible, and the road to success will be much easier to travel than would otherwise be the case.—New York Witness.

A Unique Lamb Trough.

In the Breeders' Gazette a correspondent gives an illustration, as well as a description of what he believe to be a very unique trough for the purpose of feeding lambs. It is as follows:

The accompanying sketch shows the most practical lamb trough I have ever used. The idea of this trough is to teach the lambs to feed at an early age and it prevents them from jumping into the trough. Take two pieces of lumber, say, four by four, each six feet in length, and one two inches to go in the ground; on one of these, two inches from the



bottom, fasten two wires from the timber B, fasten to trough as shown, a, a, and at each end a wire must be fastened, as at C, to keep the boards about one and a half feet from the ground. The lamb is considered the best corner of domestic animals. It walks up to the trough, puts its head in the trough and as it comes out the trough will gently swing from the lamb; the latter becomes curious to know what is going on when the trough is up, and finally the lamb is freely eating the food placed in the trough for it. This trough has been used with marked success by one of the most extensive feeders in our country. It will be best to use locust wood for outside construction, as it is very durable. The trough can be made in a sheep shed.

Weaning Pigs.

One of the best ways of weaning pigs is to place a small trough just outside the pen where they can shut out the weak ones, and in it put a small quantity of milk—milk once a week is a good idea to set the trough down in the ground a little, so they can easily reach it, and heads into it they will soon find it, and when the milk is poured in will come to it. As soon as they learn where it is the milk should have a small quantity of ground oats and a little milk dipped mixed with it. About the fourth week the milk, corn-meal, oats and shorts should be mixed to a moderately thick slop. Gradually increase the thickening until it is more like a mush, and the pigs need twice a day regularly, so they will be on hand at regular hours. Treated in this manner they will almost wean themselves, especially if they have been taught to eat corn. The trough in which they are fed, must always be kept scrupulously clean especially while the pigs are small. Food that has soured is apt to cause trouble with the bowels. Pigs that are weaned in this way are not checked in growth when the mother is removed. If the milk supply is limited, water may be added to it to make the slop and enough milk is nothing to be gained by cooking food for pigs.—Fred Grundy, in Farm and Fireside.

Mules Versus Horses.

Much blame has been attributed to farmers because they have not, for instance, availed themselves of the most modern machinery, the most extensive drainage. the best systems of road making, the most fashionable breed of cattle, etc. When I hear these disparaging remarks I generally reply that those who make them should at once assume the responsibility of some vacant land farmer, give their opinion by example rather than by precept.

"The Beaver" evening would soon find that half the mechanical contrivances are useless nettle creepers, that deep expensive ditches age of stiff poor clays does not remove effective long enough to pay and that certain fashionable beety breeds are useless and profitless in a milking herd.

There is another permanent or oft repeated cry, however, viz.: Why do not farmers breed big mules, which animals are found so advantageous in various parts of the world, their characteristic resting upon their freedom from sickness or unsoundness, their hardiness, long vigor, thriftiness on cheap rough food and their ability to work in any climate?

No one can dispute these and other claims of a like character which they inherit from the donkey tribe; but I beg to submit that from the same source they also inherit the following undesirable list: In comparison with a horse they are weak in muscle and limb, seriously deficient in nervous force, sadly wanting in the organs of respiration if not of circulation, lacking in courage and in the spirit of emulation which carries on the noble horse, their obstinacy and sulky, just when an extra effort is required.

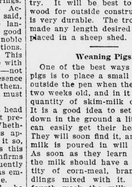
In the service of their masters, the horse, the camel and the reindeer are the only animals which will exert themselves sufficiently to cause death. The ox, the ass and the mule draw a diplomatic line in their own individual protection, but I do not reflect upon them for this in respect of agricultural work, because I have found the over-willing horse sometimes damaged by thoughtless men. On the field of battle, however, a willing horse would serve far better than a sulky mule, and I now come to the point of my contention.

Different breeds and strains of horses have different characteristics, some being showy, but delicate in constitution, whilst others are not so attractive, though nearly as hardy as a mule. Now, I would urge that in all work wherein a mule is considered suitable, employ a horse of muscle character and he will do the work better than any mule can. By experts these hardy horses are often called pigs, because they eat anything, are never sick or sorry, but are ever ready like a mule.

The time these animals are cultivated as they should be, a breed could be established that would excel in many years and be ever immune from all the besetting ailments to which the horse is subject, and each crop of foals produced on the field of battle would supersede the best of mules.—W. R. Gilbert.

Comfort For Hen and Chicks.

It is a cruel plan which shuts off the air almost entirely from the hen in a box or barrel, and then sets the whole board in front of the coop at night; nor is such a plan necessary if one will take the trouble to build a coop or coops after the following plan: Build the coop with usual roof, and sloping the roof to the rear and covering the front with slats except the two front corners, where a door should be arranged, so that the hen can be easily let out when desired. To solve the problem of plenty of fresh air and at the same time freedom from the crowding of a coop constructed a screen; make the frame large enough completely to cover the front of the coop and cover it with wire netting; at either side fasten hinges, so that a hole in the end, and on the sides of the coop place a screw, over which the straps are placed to hold the screen in place. To make the screen still more secure when placed have the side pieces large enough so that a bar wire nail may be driven in them about



one-quarter the length of the nail, and be set into the wood at either end of the coop two pieces of wood, each having a hole in the end, are placed on the sill; on the end pieces of the screen will fit when the latter is in position, in this way it will be impossible for the screen to get loose. In the illustration, H, shows the dotted line, shows where the screen will come when in position; A, the side piece of the screen, with the long wire nail in position; B, the stakes in the ground to receive the side nails. The screen complete; G, the swinging lath by which the door for the use of the hen is kept in place, and D, the manner of attaching the small strap to the side of the screen.—Indianapolis News

Scarcity of Lambs.

How can there be other than a scarcity of lambs and high prices when the tendency of the producer is to sell each crop of lambs as early as they become of marketable size and age and the tendency of the consumer is to have lamb for the table no matter what the price demanded? Such has been the history of the past. The sheep raiser is not proving himself able to supply the requirements of the consumer when the latter demands are coming. This is observed in the decline of sheep population, and the consequent rise in the female side of the flock which has developed in the market generally, where the contest is fought out between the packer and the buyer of the ewe for mutton and breeding purposes.

The ewe flock is not a long lived stock in the sheep industry; they soon wear out and must go into the butcher's market. Their places must be filled from the ranks of the lamb flock, and if these are taken by the packer and consumer as fast as they come there is a serious decline in production and staring the business in the face.

That lambs for feeding purposes are going to be high there can be no question. That the general demand for mutton will continue high there can be no doubt. That this scarcity is well grounded there is every reason to believe. That feeders of sheep will be obliged to change to cattle to a greater or less extent, there seem good grounds for prediction.

Sheep breeders never have greater opportunities for profit in mutton and wool than they are now enjoying throughout the range country. The careful selection and retention of the choice ewe lambs of the flock each year is a business requirement, and the careful selection and purchase of the best rams is business intelligence.—American Cultivator.

Berlin now has over 6000 cabs with taximeters—dials indicating the distance traversed, and cost to the passenger.

PECAN CULTURE IN THE SOUTH.

By RENE BOUCHELLE.

Given plenty of rain, suitable an excitable climate, and the possibilities along horticultural lines are practically unlimited. The Atlantic and Gulf States are particularly blessed in these climatic conditions, of which fact landowners are slowly beginning to avail themselves.

For the past few years, pecan culture has been receiving attention, and it is yet in its infancy. The prejudices against it have been impressed that it required a long time to attain growth and fruitage was delicate and hard to cultivate. Both ideas are entirely erroneous, attains a nut-bearing age in eight to ten years, is quite hardy and tenacious of life.

It thrives on any except exceedingly sandy soil, and seems to have no preference between the low land and the hills, doing equally well from the Blue Ridge mountains to the coast. Like any other tree, it responds to cultivation, though it does not require much fertilizing. In fact, the best plan is to plant the pecan crops in the orchard until they reach a nut-bearing age, when, if from eight to ten years, the soil well stirred, and enriched, and the land sufficiently for the best of the nuts. The growth the first year or two seems slow, as the tree does not put forth much top, but roots growing almost constantly, and sending out very few runners.

A good crop to plant in a pecan orchard is the common field pea, known throughout the South as cow pea. The roots of this are rich in nitrogen, and they cover will be necessary, while the vines can be marketed at a profit. Two crops of this are sufficient.

The trees should be planted forty-five feet apart, or from seventy to twenty to the acre, to get the best results. Budded stock is best. Frotscher is one of the most popular varieties.

When from eight to ten years the trees may be expected to bear from twenty to forty pounds of this amount increasing yearly until the trees reach their full growth, when the average yield is one hundred and fifty pounds to the tree per crop. Pecans command a ready sale, as this variety brings high prices and the supply is never equal to the demand.

The nuts ripen about the middle of October, and may be gathered from then until December. The smooth, hard bur in which the nut is enclosed opens naturally, and easy work to shell the nuts or prepare them for market.

One of the few enemies of the pecan is the fall web-worm, which is best to watch for this caterpillar moving the webs as they are thereby preventing any harm to the tree.

The much dreaded San Jose is so prevalent among fruit trees in the South, does not trouble the pecan at all. In a neighboring orchard, badly affected with the San Jose scale, adjoined a pecan grove without the latter showing the least signs of becoming infested.

Rabbits are sometimes guilty of very young trees, but this is prevented by tying around the tree a handful of broom sedge, which grows so plentifully along the fence corners in the South.

The pecan stands high among the list of valuable nuts, and its flavor leaves a glossy, dark appearance, somewhat similar to the hickory nut, but is more delicate and rich in flavor, and is considered as the beautiful live oak among the nut trees of the South. Many of the smaller towns are beginning to use them as shade trees in place of elms, and in a few years will become a source of revenue to the far-sighted municipalities. Nurserymen have been started and groves planted, but there is a large undeveloped territory which might be made to yield a handsome income at a minimum outlay of capital and labor. The soil is especially adapted to their culture in New England Grocer.

Found She Was in Wrong.

An absent-minded woman got on a car and walked into the back part of it and found a seat and looked out of the window. Presently the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The conductor came along and punched her ticket. She looked surprised, but continued looking out of the window. Presently she noticed another passenger, who had also had the misfortune to get on the car, looking at her and smiling. She looked surprised on one occasion